

# Appendix E:

## Glossary

**AKART:** An acronym for “All Known, Available, and Reasonable methods of prevention and treatment Technology.” AKART shall represent the most current methodology that can be reasonably required for preventing, controlling, or abating the pollutants associated with a discharge. The concept of AKART applies to both point and non-point sources of pollution. The term “best management practices,” typically applied to non-point source pollution controls, is considered a subset of the AKART requirement. “The Stormwater Management Manual for the Puget Sound Basin” (1992) may be used as a guideline, to the extent appropriate, for developing best management practices to apply AKART for stormwater discharges.

**Best Management Practices (BMPs):** Physical, structural, and/or managerial practices approved by the Department of Ecology that, when used singularly or in combination, prevent or reduce pollutant discharges.

**Engineering report:** A document that examines the engineering and administrative aspects of a domestic or industrial wastewater facility. The report shall contain the appropriate information required in WAC 173-240-060 or 173-240-130.

**Hardness:** A measure of the calcium and magnesium salts present in water. Hardness is measured in milligrams per liter and expressed as calcium carbonate (CaCO<sub>3</sub>).

**Industrial wastewater:** The water or liquid-carried waste from industrial or commercial processes, as distinct from domestic wastewater. These wastes may result from any process or activity of industry, manufacturing, trade or business, from the development of any natural resource, or from animal operations such as feedlots, poultry houses, or dairies. The term includes contaminated stormwater and also leachate from solid waste facilities.

**Industrial wastewater facility:** All structures, equipment, or processes required to collect, carry away, treat, reclaim or dispose of industrial wastewater.

**Mixing zone:** That portion of a water body adjacent to an effluent outfall where mixing results in the dilution of the effluent with the receiving water. Water quality criteria may be exceeded in a mixing zone as conditioned and provided for in WAC 173-201A-100.

**Non-point source:** Pollution that enters any waters of the state from any dispersed land-based or water-based activities, including but not limited to atmospheric deposition; surface water runoff from agricultural lands, urban areas or forest lands; subsurface or underground sources; or discharges from boats or marine vessels not otherwise regulated under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program.

**Permit:** A document issued pursuant to RCW 90.48.160 et seq., RCW 90.48.260 or both, specifying waste treatment and control requirements, and waste discharge conditions.

**pH:** A numerical measure of a liquid's acidity or alkalinity, expressed on a scale of 0-14, in which small numbers signify acidity, large numbers signify alkalinity, and 7 signifies a neutral liquid.

**Plans and specifications:** The detailed drawings and specifications used in the construction or modification of domestic or industrial wastewater facilities. Except as otherwise allowed, plans and specifications are preceded by an approved engineering report. For some industrial facilities, final conceptual drawings for all or parts of the system may be substituted for plans and specifications with the Department of Ecology's permission.

**Pollution:** Such contamination, or other alteration of the physical, chemical or biological properties, of any waters of the state, including changes in temperature, taste, color, turbidity, or odor of the waters, or such discharge of any liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive, or other substance into any waters of the state as will or is likely to create a nuisance or render such waters harmful, detrimental, or injurious to the public health, safety or welfare, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other legitimate beneficial uses, or to livestock, wild animals, birds, fish or other aquatic life.

**Stormwater:** That portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate, but flows via overland flow, interflow, pipes, and other features of a stormwater drainage system into a defined surface water body, or a constructed infiltration facility.

**Surface waters of the state:** Includes lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, saltwaters, and all other surface waters and water courses within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington.

**Turbidity:** Clarity of water expressed as nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) and measured with a calibrated turbidimeter.

**Waters of the state:** All surface waters and ground waters within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington.